# TOO MUCH SILVER

Meeting of the Board of Trade and Transportation.

APPEAL TO CONGRESS.

Banks Recommended to Consider Gold Values as a Standard.

A special meeting of the Board of Trade and Transportation was held at its rooms, No. 110 Pearl street, restorday afternoon to consider means of relief in view of the law making silver an unlimited legal tender. President Ambrose Snow was in the chair. The call for the meeting was signed by over three nundred of the largest firms and best known merchants in the city, but the number present was just thirteen. The meeting being called to order Mr. T. E. Allen, of Messrs Allen & Co., tobacco merchants, Nos. 173 and 175 Chambers street, offered a resolution in favor of presenting a memorial to Congress, duly attested by the officers of the Board, setting forth the evils experienced by the merchants of this city because of the great abundance of silver. The firm with which Mr. Allen is connected is now receiving about \$12,000 a week in silver, and, although they have up to this

Mr. R. F. Austin, of Messrs. Fitts & Austin, grocers, of No. 106 Reade street, seconded the resolution. His firm already felt the rumbling of the shock which a sebased currency will give the community, and as they deal in the necessaries of life he was convinced that the laboring classes are also beginning to appreciate what such a currency means, and it will not be long before they are educated to understand that efforts are being made to depreciate a dollar to ninety-

Mr. W. H. Livregston opposed the resolution. The call of the meeting and the papers placed before them presupposes that silver is an ovil, and that unless it is onfined within certain limits a great evil was about being precipitated upon the community. He thought that the majority of the people of the country and two-thirds of the members of Congress did not indorse such a sweeping conclusion. He deemed the action of the Board hurried and asked them to hesitate.

Mr. Livingston's remarks proved somewhat of a combshell, and objection was made to his presence on the ground that he was in arrears for his dues, Mr. Livingston considered himself a member, and upon paying his dues to the secretary was recognized as being in good standing.

Mr. George B. Satterlee thought that the Board was

acting hurriedly in the matter, and upon proceeding to denounce the government for coming and circulating the trade dollar, was called to order as not speaking to the question. The resolution offered by Mr-Allen was then adopted.

THE MEMORIAL. Mr. F. B. Thurber, of Messrs. H. K. & F. B. Thurber t Co., grocers, West Broadway and Reade street, offered the following memorial in behalt of the Execu

fo the Honorable the Members of the Senate and House of generalists respectfully place before you the fol-

Your memorialists respectfully place before you the following lacis:—
Alany prominent wholesale merchants of New York have recently experienced great inconvenience from accumulations of sliver coin received from their customers, who are principally retail tradesmost so great an annovance did his become that a cab for a special meeting of the Board of irade and Transportation was derivalited, and in a lew hours was signed by more than three bundred firms, whose annual sales of merchandise are estimated at upward 5000,000 Oct. At this meeting, which took place on the 4th day of February, it was shown that a large part of the receipts of retail tradesmen in this vicinity were in sliver coin, with which they in turn sought to pay their habilities to wholesale houses. The banks with not receive sliver on deposit excert when payable "in kind," and in many cases not at all owing to tack of proper storage room. The wholesale merchants are, therefore, obliged to pay it out whenever they can, one merchant stating that in was obliged to

"New York, Jan. 31, 1878,
"We are receiving more sliver than we can pay out, and
must sell it in the market at a discount, and raise the price
of one goods to correspond, or we must limit the amount to
be received from any one person. For the present we have
concluded to adopt the inter-plan, and hereafter, until turther, we cannot receive more than \$10 from any one per-

seeved from an analysis of the state pass, and a sold from an analysis of the state payment. It is single payment, at a single payment, at a single payment, and anout 97 a 18 cents for paper carrency dollar, are paying off their jaborers in the second of their jaborers in the second of their payers. e rate of about 97 a 68 cents for paper currency dollar, manuscurers are paying off their jaborers in r, which is, of course, at once paid out for the necessariate; many of these are sons by the whotesale marghant lone margins of profit, and it he receives a currency which is not available, except at a discount, he must add the difference to the price of his merchandise, the loss in the end failing upon the consumer of the merchandise, or he effect paying the is accret but ninety seyen or ninety-eight cents, where he now receives 100. The money brokers, however, thrive; one of them, as stated at the meeting above mentioned, remarked to a merchant that business was "getting good again," he haveing made \$50 the previous day in buying and soiling silver coin.

tioned, remarked to a merchant that business was "getting good again," he having made S00 the previous day in buying and soiling silver coin.

The above is a statement of facts existing under the present law. Would the situation be improved if, as in the present law. Would the situation be improved if, as in the proposed bill now pending in Congress, silver was made a legal tender for all sums except where other currency was agreed upon? Your memorialists believe that the evils complained of would only be enhanced; all large transactions would, by agreement, be made in gold or paper; the banks would, as above mentioned, pay silver to those from whom they receive it, and, while some might be absorbed for bank roserves, the amount would be comparatively small. As a person will when receiving "change" part in pennies and part in silver first pay out the nearless because they are inconvenient to carry, so will those receiving part silver and part of the more convenient paper or gold first get rid of the former and retain the latter, thus throwing the entire duty of circulation on the inferior currency, to the inconvenience and loss of the community in general. It may be sail that arrangements could be made for the depositories of the United States to receive silver upon deposit and issue paper representatives of the same. While this would greatly obviate the physical inconvenience of counting and handling the metal it is doubtful whether it would be availed of throughout the country, and it sigh a thing is to be done for the benefit of the producers of silver, we respectfully submit that it might as well be done upon the bullion, and savot the expense of college.

We have thus far principally confined ourselves to presenting facts as they exist. We have snown that silver com of the present weight and standard is now at a disc-unt of two to three per cent as compared with paper, and that practically the heavist part of this loss falls upon the poor man. If a silver doilar is coined containing a stil less weight of silver than those at present in cruciation the loss will be proportionately greater. There are certain natural laws which cannot be abrogated, and while it is possible for the nation, through its representatives, to say to the nation's conitions we will pay you off in doilars different from those you expected, and worth only what we please to make them. It is not possible to prevent the nation from suffering indirectly from the adoption of such a course. The rule that "honeway is the best policy" applies equally to communities and nations as to individuals, and we do not believe it to be good policy for a great nation to violate the spirit of an agreement even if the letter of it permits. We are now so near the practical resumption of specie payments upon the same oasis as the rens of the world that it seems a pity that this much to be desired result, which will bring real and permanent prosperity to the whole country, should be interrupted and postponed. We sincerely trust that measures which are intrinsically inconvenient and burdensome to commerce may be defeated; that reason may prevail over attributed grand, and that engightened state-manship will farmy stand between national honer and those who either foolishly or wilfully speck to everthrow it. We have thus far principally confined ourselves to pre-

THE MEMORIAL ADOPTED.

Mesers Satterlee and Livingston opposed the adoption of the memorial. Mr. W. H. Whey, while he was in favor of it, considered that it would have more force if signed by the individual firms connected with the Board, Mr. Thurber accepted such amendment, but before the vote was taken a spirited discussion ensued.

Mr. A. B. Miller, of Mesers. Miller & Conger, stor-Mr. A. B. Miller, of Messrs. Miller & Conger, stornge, No. So Pearl street, read from the Harathe of the
4th inst. the opinion of Minister Foster, who recently
arrived from Mexico, upon the Biand bill, considering
the testimony of such a gentleman on the question of
great value. Mr. Miller mad frequently known where
majorities had been in the wrong and thought Congress should be classed under this head.

Messrs. W. H. Morreit, J. P. Townsend, Charles Watconstant others of long experience as merchanis.

mesta with adortion of long experience as merchants, favored the memorial and denounced the movement to make silver a legal tender. The memorial was then adopted, and it will be circulated for signatures.

Mr. F. R. Austin introduced the following preamble and resolutions, which received the approval of the

meeting:-Whereas nearly all the great commercial nations of the surth have adopted gold coin as the standard of value, and

Resolved. That we recommend to the associated bangs of the city of New York, and all other monered lastice. Resolved. That we recommend to the associated banks of the city of New York, and all other moneyed institutions in the United States who are in sympachy with them, in the seem of the passage of the bill known as the Bland Silver bill now before dougress (which bill makes a silver dollar of 412% grains of silver a largit tender for all cebts both public and pitvate, except when otherwise expressly agreed in the confract, and which at the present value of allver in the bondon market is worth only 90 to 12° cents in gold colon), that they immediately take measures, as a protection to themselves and the community to consider gold raises as the standard or par, and quote all other values at a discount or premium thereupon, as the case may be, hereory making gold coin the monetary standard of value aroughout the united States.

Resolved, That we invite the co-operation of all boards of raise and other commercias, bedies throughout the country y ald in carrying out the above plan.

THE PAPAL ABLEGATE.

AN IMPORTANT MISSION TO THE UNITED STATES-VIEWS OF AN EMINENT ECCLESIAS-

of Ardagn, Ireland, to the Dominion of Canada to It vestigate the condition of the Catholic Church and report to the Holy See is already well known to most just been received in this city from Rome that owing to the gatisfactory manner in which the Ablegate discharged the onerous duties imposed on him the sphere of his labors is to be extended to the United States. An eminent theologian in the archdiocese of New stated yesterday to a HERALD representative that there is a strong probability that Dr. Coproy will remain in this couna Legate of the Holy See, endowed with all the newers conferred on papal nuncios it Catholic countries. This unexpected action of the Holy See was, in the opinion of the divine referred to, "precipitated by the continual complaints sent to Rome in regard to difficulties between bishops and pastors. The recent cases in the dioceses of Louisville and Detroit, which were decided in layor of the appellants, caused no little solicitude in the Propaganda regarding church discipline in this country. Where the Church is making such rapid strides, as instanced by the large number of Catholic churches in New York city alone and its Catholic oppulation of 600,000, any attempt to deprive priests of the benefit of canon law, though it may not technically exist in our missionary country, cannot fail to be productive of scandal. To adjust such disputes is the mission of the Ablegate, according to the information in my possession. I have not yet had the pleasure of meeting him; but some of the All Hallows' priests, who gave him so cordula a reception in Brookiya last week, speak in the highest terms of him as a prelate of learning and experience. I am not at liberty to give you the source of my information beyond stating that it came from an old friend who is now attached to the Pope's household. As far as the Archdiceses of New York is concerned, I feel proud to say that it is governed by wisdom and prudence under the admirable administration of His Eminence, the Cardinal, and as far as I know there is no controversy to be settlied. With regard to the trouble in a neighboring diocese at present it would be imprudent to offer any opinion, and I heartily regret it over received publication. The cause of religion is never benefitied by such publications, and I shall repoted if the Ablegate be empowered to examine and decide this and similar questions. I would like to see the present difficulty adjusted satisfactorily, because issues are involved and rights asserted on the one side and denied on the other which vitally concern every priest in the country. I would not be so trank that his matter with a newspaper Holy See was, in the opinion of the divine referred to,

#### ENGLISH PRISON DISCIPLINE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3, 1878.

To the Editor of the Herald:—
In your issue of to-day appears a letter from a person signing himself "Give the Devil His Due," in which be undertakes to brand as falcehoods the statements made by your Dublin correspondent in regard to the treatment of Sergeant McCarthy in British convict prisons. When a person undertakes to publicly contradict a statement of this nature he is expected to offer some proof, to furnish some evidence in support of his allegations. What proof does "Give the Devil His Due" offer the readers of the Herald to convince them that one of its correspondents has misrepresented a public occurrence which is of interest to thousands of the HERALD's readers?

The inquest on Sergeant McCarthy's body was fully reported in all the Dublin papers at the time without distinction of party. The evidence was of the most positive kind, and the principal medical testimony was given by one of the most eminent surgeons in Ireland, who is also a member of Parliament, and the verdict who is also a member of Parliament, and the verdict of the jury has been the subject of an animated debate in the House of Commons. Your correspondent's account was a mere sketch of the evidence given before the Dublin coroner's jury, published in the newspapers and discussed in Parliament. No evidence has yet been given—not a solitary fact alleged—to improve it, and the government have promised to institute an inquiry. Yet an unknown man in New York undertakes to pronounce the whole story a falsebood, and uses the occasion to make a statement for which he cannot find a word of proof either in the newspapers—English or Irish—or in the speeches made on the subject by members of the British Cacinet—viz., that Sergeant McCarthy brought his largh treatment of intustibly "aiways resisting" the prison discipline. Now, as one who knows something about English prison treatment, who has spent several years in a "penal class" celi and who can testify to some of the acts of Sergeant McCartry's treatment, but who is willing to "G.ve the Devil his Due," I would ask this gentleman what authority he has for his statements. That he knows something of the inside of a British prison—no matter how that knowledge was acquired—nis letter furnishes internal evidence, but that would nardly warrant the before that he knows as much of the treatment of Sergeant McCartry as Mr. Cross, the English Home Secretary, or Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Chief Secretary for Ireland.

The assertion that conspiracy to overturn an established government is not a pointical offence because it is duabed "treason-felony" in England is such a charming discovery that nothing need be said about there. Being always rendy to "Give the Devil His Due"

is dubbed "treason-telony" in England is such a charming discovery that nothing need be said about it here. Being aways ready to "Give the Devit His Due! I concede the right to this gentleman to call things by whatever name may suit his fancy.

AN EX-FENIAN PRISONER,

Charleston congratulates herself on soon being united directly by rail with Cincinnati, and thus re ceiving a new current of life-blood into her commer-

POLITICAL AND GENERAL.

Montreal Herald:-"The New York HERALD asks whether the Canadian government has the force to prevent Sitting Bull from invading the United States. We would like to ask, in the manner of our French friends, whose funeral this is ?"

New Orleans Picayune:-"A military head without the genius of a great commander; a political leader without statesmanship or statecraft, Grant is still held in partisan reverence and still custs a portentous shadow over the counsels of republicanism.

The negroes of Georgia, according to official statistics, poll 84,164 votes. They own 457,635 acres of iand and \$1,199,725 worth of city property. Altogether their wealth amounts to \$5,389,276. And in Georgia the political control is more purely democratic than in any other Southern State. Indianapolis News:-"There is no telling which way

the cat may jump in the next two years, and it may not be a silver out at all, but nevertheless Mr. Tilden may just as well heed the advice of Philip Augustus to John, when Richard L got out of prison, 'Have a care to yourself, the devil is loose, ' " The Richmond Dispatch says of General Joe John-

ston:-"He is calm, cool, decided, logical and bold. No other man that we could send to Washington would have such a following among the Southern members of the House and no other could have so much inflaence with the Northern." The Cincinnati Commercial thus grows weaker in its

financial argument:-- "The double standard is not the impossible thing talked about. It is the optional standard. Under it the cheaper metal circulates. Debtors have choice of metals to pay in. This is the only chance they have to in the slightest degree secure any amelioration of their burgens,"

Charleston Journal of Commerce:-"France presents a singular contrast to this country. Our war was ended thirteen years ago, France's but seven; the losses both countries suffered were nearly equal, yet France's prosperity is to-day completely restored, while the financial condition of this country is more unpromising than ever."

Baltimore Gazette: - "The country is now in its headache after the intoxication of the era of greenback inflation; it is just getting over that headache; natural contraction has brought money almost to par: it is almost ready for healthy work. The tidal wave demands a second drunk, but this time it will get a second headache without the second exhibaration,"

Williamsport (Pa.) Gazette:-"The Bible is also in favor of honest money and proper standards. In Deuteronomy, xxv., 13, 15, we find these commands directed to Congress:- 'Thou shalt not have in thy bag divers weights, a great and a small. But thou shalt have a perfect and a just weight, a perfect and just measure shalt thou have: that thy days may be lengthened in the land which the Lord thy God giveth

To a correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer Secretary Schurz said:-"I think we need to approach vital questions, the grave leading issues, with the spirit of reason and courage. The government is too much operated by side issues, which arise to disturb us as we approach general issues. In my experience in America there has never been a candid discussion of trade, commerce and the tariff. I think in this quiet time we ought not to regard discussions of that class as dangerous, but should with reasonable minds walk up to and examine them."

EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

HOW THE WORK IS PROGRESSING-NEARLY EIGHT AND A HALF MILLIONS EXPENDED-MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES. The mission of the Right Rev. Dr. Conroy, Bishop

A regular monthly meeting of the trustees of the East River Bridge was held mesterday afternoon, at their office in Water street, Brooklyn. There were many members present. A map, showing the lands required to be taken and the alterations necessary to be made thereon, at the intersection of Garrison and York streets, for the approaches on the Brooklyn side, was presented, and, after inspection, it was adopted. The cost of the land will be between \$12,000

wrought iron pins for the suspender rope sockets were awarded to Messrs. W. Ames & Co., of Jersey City. The price allowed is cleven and three-quarte cents per pound.

working ropes, to take the place of the wornout travel-ling ropes, was awarded to Messrs. John Roebling, Son & Co. at cignt cents per pound.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE. The report of the Finance Committee was submitted and approved. It was shown that the total amount received from the two cities for the bridge to January

31 was \$8,469,359 43. The total expenditures amount to \$8,367,682 77, leaving a cash balance of \$101,629 48, with liabilities amounting to \$64,841 54. The receipts for the past month amounted to \$102,426 59, and the expenditures \$81,889 88.

President Murphy road a report in reference to an investigation made as to the circumstances attending the fail of the two brick arches adjoining the anchorage, on the Brooklyn side, on the evening of December 22, when Hugh Mullen, a laborer in the employ of the trustees, was instantly killed. The trustees authorized the Executive Committee to make suitable provision for the support of deceased's five orphana. On motion, Mr. Huzwell, the chief engineer, was directed to report to the Board his views as to the question of passenger transit over the bridge when finished.

ned. Mr. Thomas Hitchcock said that men frequently ask Mr. Thomas Hitchcock said that men frequently ask way the work on the cables of the ordige did not go on laster. He had heard it said that if it was in the charge of a private corporation, composed of men who were interested in making money out of their investment the work would go on more rapidly and the bringe across the East River would zoon be complete. Why was it, he asked, that the wire was now being laid on two cables instead of on four? Why was it that the workmen were engaged such short hours, and why was it that some days they did not work at all?

and why was it that some days they did not work at all?

THE WORK GOES BRAVELY ON.

Mr. Murphy said that there was no ground whatever for complaint. The work could not be carried on with greater celerity or faster than it is now. They, had been faster than the Niagara, the Cheemati or other great modern suspension bridges. When they first began they had supposed it would take two years to build the cables, the first wire on which was stretched June 10, 1877. On February 18 balf of the requisite cables will have been laid, and in sixteen months from the stretching of the first wire they will all be completed, which is eight menths less time than was first allotted for that portion of the work. They could only lay the wire on two cables at a time, because the other two cables had to be lowered and wrapped. In the past eight months 1,900 tops of wire had been sent over the river, and the wire is now being stretched at the rate of lent tons per day. All this labor had been accomplished without a single casualty, and Mr. Murphy said there could not be a better or more careful set of workmen than were now employed. They were paid by the hour, and the trustees could not forge them to work when they did not want to. During the gale last week, when the wind was blowing at the rate of sixty miles an nour, the workmen were out in carriages on the bridge. The cables for the superstructure will be completed by August 1, and the roadway and approaches will be finished in 1880. In that year Mr. Murphy said he expected to go across the East River Bridge from Sands street to New York in four minutes.

The Board of Trustees acquiried to their regular time of meeting, the first Monday in March.

Park Department directly under the control of the Common Council, was adopted.

A motion was made by Alderman Duane, democrat, to go into an election for permanent chairman, but the matter was laid over for one week by a vote of 12 to 9.

## BURGLARS IN WILLIAMSBURG.

Officer Quinn and Sergeant Brennan, while walking along Lee avenue about half-past one A. M. yesterday were startled at seeing a dog run out from the base ment of No. 90, and on examining the premises dis covered two men in the act of forcing the door. In an instant each officer seized his man, and a struggle for life and liberty commenced. Quinn, who had grappled one of them, who afterward gave his name as John McLaughlin, was getting the better of his prize when the latter drew his revolver and would have shot the officer had he not cried for assistance. Sergeant Brennan, though engaged in a tussic with the other burglar, saw the danger of his colleague, and with a blow of his club knocked the revolver out of McLaughlin's hand and also rendered his arm powerless, so that Quint had a comparatively easy time taking his prisoner to the station house. Meanwhile the diversion to save Quinn had so far released Brennan's prisoner that he squirmed out of his coat and got away in his shirt

quirmed out of his coat and got away in his shirt sleeves. The sergeant then chased him several blocks until he lost him for the time being in the vacant lots near Howes street.

The officers in the vicinity were next ordered to arrest any man lound in the streets in his shirt sleeves, and a strict search for the absconder was maintained. In about an hour he was met by Officer McCailom on Fourth street, hear South Ninth, and after a desperate fight, in which the club did good service, the fellow was taken to the station house and recognized as the one who had run away from Sergeant Brennan. He gave his name as Frank Porter. On searching him a revolver, club, Knife, razor, chisel, serew driver and matches were found on him. McLaughlin carried a revolver, a club formed of lead pipe, a knife, razor and chisel. The knife in both cases was bent so as to slip window fastenings in case they could be opened that way.

Both men were arranged before Judge Elliott and committed for examination. Porter has but just been released from a four years and eleven mouths? term in the Pententiary for a burglary on Reeves' grocery store, corner of Lafayette and Ginton avenues.

The residence of Bernard Doerneff, No. 11 Montross avenue, was foreibly entered on Sanday night and clothing worth \$35 was stolen.

The guismitth shop and sportsman's supply store of E. J. Stowell, No. 56 Broadway, was entered by foreing open the rear door on Sunday night, and twenty-nine pistols valued at \$117 were stolen.

## DIVORCED.

An order was granted in the Kings County Supreme Court yesterday morning on application of John H. Brooch to have the decree of divorce lately obtained by him modified in relation to the custody of his son. George E. Brooch. Eugene H. Pomeroy was appointed referee to take testimony for the purpose of ascertainreferee to take testimony for the purpose of ascertaining if the child's mother was a fit person to retain possession of him. The divorce was obtained without publicity, and it is alleged the following facts were brought out before the counsel appointed to take testimony and report:—The plaintiff was married to Caroline Isaline Failer, the delendant, at Yonkers, N. Y., by Rev. Dr. Cook, July 25, 1859. Also that he resided at present at Nostrand avenue and Pacific street, Brooklyn. His complaint, it is alleged, sets forth that he is informed and believes the defendant has been guity of gross immorality. The plaintiff stather, who is connected with a savings bank in Williamsburg, swore that his son's wite's general reputation for chastity during a number of years past was bad. The plaintiff was a member of General Banks' staff during the war and is respectably connected.

## A METHODICAL BURGLARY.

Samuel Priser keeps a clothing store at No. 202 East Thirty-first street and sleeps in the rear of his estab lishment On Sunday night he was awakened from

him till the arrival of an officer. The two men out-side, however, escaped. The prisoner, whose name is Harry Gulagly, aims Harry Somers, was arraigned before Judge Otterbourg yesterday, and held in \$2,500 bail to answer. It is said that Gelagly a short time since was the driver of a United States mail wagon. He is about twenty-one years of age, a native of Albany and resided at No. 322 East Eighteenth street.

#### LORD-HICKS.

A covered carriage yesterday at nece drew up opposite the Lord-Hicks mansion in West Fourteenth street. The fiveried coachman kept his seat on the box. Soon a lady and gentleman made their appear ance in the vestibule, where they stood for a short time laughingly commenting on the state of the weather. The gentleman looked much the senior of the lady, but was for all that hale and hearty. The lady were a flowing, fur bound cloak and was of distinguished appearance. She and was of distinguished appearance. She descended the steps a short distance ahead of her companion, and waited at the carriage door until he had resched her side. It was noticeable that the gentleman limped, particularly while coming down the steps, but otherwise his bearing was erect and steady. He carried a light cane under his left arm, which he dispensed with to assist him while reaching the carriage. He gallantly and ceremoniously assisted his companion into the carriage and followed after.

They were Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lord, about whom the public has been so much concerned recently. When they had entered the carriage the coachman whipped up his horses and drove up Fitth avenue to the Pack, where they remained for a few hours and returned at three o'clock P. M., a crowd having congregated when the coach was seen to draw up at the door. Mr. Lord was the first to make his appearance, when he assisted Mrs. Lord to the sidewalk. The two leisurely entered their dwelling, as if they were not the source of attraction for a crowd of curious spectators.

Mr. Lord, judging by his appearance, would be taken to be a well preserved gentieman of about sixty years. But for the slight half in his walk he seemed to be still in the possession of vigorous health.

#### VEXATIOUS EXCISE.

There was no other than routine business transacted by the Excise Commissioners yesterday. The work of inquiry into the qualifications of applicants for licenses and the issuing of them when deserved progresses quietly. There is a considerable sum o money due to applicants who paid in advance for incenses which have not been and will not be granted, and to other applicants who, after paying enter \$50 or \$75 for a full license, were compelled to accept a beer and alconses, the cost of which is \$30. None of this money can be refunded until the Commissioner of Accounts shall have ascertained how much Owen Murphy took with him to Canada and just what portion of the sum now in the banks as insufficient or cannot be used to make these payments the aquor cealers will be compelled to hunt up Murphy or his associate members of the old Board on their own account.

#### A SCRIMMAGE IN THE NINETEENTH. William F. Essig, the proprietor of a saloon called

the Rocky Mountain House, at No. 729 Second ave

nue, and his son, Adoiph Essig, were arraigned before Judge Otterbourg yesterday, the former charged with assault and battery and the latter with violation of the Sunday law. From the appearance of Mr. Essig, Sr., however, it seemed as if be had been the assaulted party instead of the officer who made the charge. His head was covered with bloodstained bandages, and his face and neck showed marks of pretty rough handling. The prisoners demanded an examination, which was accorded them, and fifteen persons were heard in their behalf. According to the testimony elicited it appeared that about nine o'clock Sunday night dissection to go across the East River Bridge from Sands street to New York in four minutes.

The Board of Trustees adjourned to their regularitime of meeting, the first Monday in March.

BROOKLYN ALDERMEN.

BROOKLYN ALDERMEN.

THE DEADLOCK—STREET CLEANING AND SANITARY FINANCES.

The deadlock as to the election of a permanent chairman of the Brooklyn Common Council is still unbroken. Democrats hold to their caucus momines and the republicants to their choice, while the "independents," four in number, are as unyielding in their position as they were at the first meeting in January.

A veto message of Mayor Howell, which was received at the previous session, was taken from the table and was overridden. The veto was in relation to the cleaning of certain streets. The Mayor held that the contract for cleaning the wards could not be given to other than the lowest bidder for the work, but it was shown that the contract could be awarded by a two-thrids vote of the Common Council to a higher bidder, provided the latter had been recomplicated by the Board of City Works.

The study as adopted.

A mordinance, previously published, bringing the fare on the Union Ferry Company to one cont.

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A mordinance, and that streets and the contraction of the contraction of the contraction Officer Ditmar, of the Nineteenth precinct, made his way into the saloou above mentioned, and, seeing a them. Late yesterday afternoon Mr. Essig applied to the above migistrate for a warrant for the arrest of Roundsman Green, and that officer was notified last night to appear to-day and answer the charge.

## VICTIMS OF THE SUNDAY LAW.

Thirty-five cases of violation of the Sunday Liquor iaw came up in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday. The prisoners were held in \$100 each. The bartenders of the following hotels were among those ar-

ers of the following hotels were among those ar-raigned;—St. Charles, St. Stephens, St. Omer, St. James, Mariborough house and City Hotel. Almost the same number of prisoners were held in \$100 in the Essex Market Court. There were twenty-six persons taken before Judge Otterbourg, at Fitty-seventh Street Court, on a charge of violating the Sunday law relating to the sale of liquor. They were with very few exceptions held in \$100 bail to answer, as the poince took extraordinary care last Sunday in the upper predicts to get the necessary evidence to present in court.

## WAS IT WHISKEY?

Deputy United States Marshals Bowden and O'Donnell, of Marshal Harlow's office, Brooklyn, on February 21, 1877, seized a building on the corner of North Eleventh and Sixth streets, in that city, on suspicion that the proprietor thereof, John Halliday, was violating the Internal Revenue law by manufacturing spirits. He was examined before Commissioner Winslow and was held in bail to await the action of the Grand Jury. He was required to bond his property in the sum of \$1,000, and yesterday suit was begun in the United States Court for the forleiture of the bond. Assistant District Attorney Hoxie, who appeared for the prosecution, stated in opening the case that a large tub filled with molasses mash was found on the premises, from which material whiskey was afterward manufactured. He said that distillers were required to pay the government a tax of ninety couts a gallon for distilled spirits, and in order to pretect them it was necessary that the business of thicit distilling should be suppressed. Samuel Bowlen and Detective Bigget testified that they found a large tub of mash on the premises, and Dr. Herman Enderman, a practical snaiytical chemist, testified that he had abalyzed a sample specimen of the liquid which is said to have been made on the premises of the defendant, and found that it contained a mixture of sloohol, about ninety-eight proof, and water, containing oxide of fron.

The trial was adjourned until Wednesday next. turing spirits. He was examined before Commissioner

## BERGEN TUNNEL EXPLOSION.

The case of Abraham F. College against John Mc Andrew, contractor on the new tunnel of the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad under Bergen Hill, which occupied eleven days in the Union County Court at Elizabeth, before Judge Vansyckel, resulted, it will be remembered, in favor of the plaintiff, will be remembered, in favor of the plaintiff, damages being assessed at \$2,000. Collerd's house stood near the rendrock powder magazine on the night of the terrible explosion in May, 1876, which infleted great damage on many houses in the vicinity. The cause of the explosion has never been satisfactorily ascertained, but it was supposed to be the work of the disaffected strikers, who threatened vengeance on the contractor. McAndrew himself boarded in a house near the magazine and was severely injured, the house being completely riddied. His counsel, ex-Attorney General Vanatta, contended that under all the circumstances the defendant coult not be held habie for damages. Counsel for plaintiff then set up the plea that the magazine was a missance, and the defence set up the rejoinder that it existed by direct permission of the Board of Aldermen. The Court charged directly against the defendant and the jury found a verdict accordingly.

As this is a test case, and if allowed to stand would involve claims amounting to nearly \$200,000, bottoo was given yeeterday by McAndrew of appeal from the verdict.

## AN INVALID'S SUICIDE.

Peter Joachim, a man of fifty-five years, committed suicide at the residence of his son, No. 230 Ewen street. Williamsburg, yesterday morning. He had been lingering under the ravages of consumption for three years past, and the depression caused by his his slumbers by hearing a noise at the front door. He lit the gis at once, and was somewhat astonished to see a man standing in the front window and coolly passing out clothing to two confederates outside. He rushed toward the window, caught the man and held [Coroner Noian will investigate the matter,] BUSINESS TROUBLES.

FAILURES IN THE PAINT TRADE AND BANK-RUPTCY PROCEEDINGS.

The National Mixed Paint Company (Limited), of Nos. 37 and 39 Desbrosses street, made an assignment yesterday for the benefit of their creditors to William C Pate. The trade had but little confidence in the company on account of its limited responsibility, and it enjoyed only fair credit. The company succeeded the firm of Davidson, Houghton & Co. in February, 1877, J. H. Davidson being president and H. C. houghton secretary and treasurer. The nominal captal was \$100,000, but of this amount only \$15,000 was paid in. The exact amount of the liabilities is not known at present, but they are estimated at about \$30,000, and the assets are considered good, being nominally larger than the indebtedness.

of paints, offs, &c., at No. 60 Beekman street and at Williamsburg, have become financially embarrassed and have submitted their affairs to their creditors. A meeting was held at the office of R. Colgate & Co., No. 287 Pearl street, and from the statements presented it appears that the aggregate liabilities of the firm amount to about \$63,000, of which \$8,000 is due for merchandise and \$55,000 to Mr. Ecktord Webb, a tormer partner when the firm was Webb, McLoughlin & Co. Mr. Webb holds a mortgage of \$20,000 on the factory property located in Williamsburg. The exact value of the assets is not known. They constat of gages taken as collateral security for overdue accounts. The creditors were of the opinion that they

gages taken as collateral security for overdue accounts. The creditors were of the opinion that they would probably obtain at least seventy-five per cent of their claims, and the meeting decided that the firm should figuidate and pay the creditors as much as the assets would realize. The present copartnership was formed in September, 1876, a former partner having, it is claimed, appropriated \$17,000 of the firm's money to his own use, on account of which the copartnership was dissolved and the present one established.

A petition in bankruptcy has been flied against James Hennessey, dealer in boots and shoes at No. 89 Nassau street, by James Parsons & Sons, Prescott J. Bigelow and Lorenz Stump. The petitioners allego that he made an assignment with intent to defeat the operations of the Bankrupt act, and that since the assignment he has continued in possession of the property and has sold a great portion of it. The assigne has been restrained by injunction from further disposing of the property, and the marshal has been ordered to take possession.

Solomon Orger, manufacturer of cigars and dealer in leaf tobacco, at Nos. 295 and 207 Greenwich street, who recently made an assignment to Frederick Lewis, has effected a settlement with his creditors at lority cents on the dollar—five cents cash and inity-five cents in indorsed notes.

A meeting of the creditors of Samuel Trischet, manufacturer of riboons at No. 17 Crosby street, was held yesterday at the effice of Register Little. The solicules presented showed habilities amounting to \$19,400, and twenty-six creditors at creditors at succioneer and Wilson H. Blackwell, real estate succioneer and

\$12,775. John H. Post was elected assignee in banktupicy.
Wilson H. Blackwell, real estate auctioneer and
broker, at No. 117 Broadway, has gone into voluntary
bankrupicy before Regist. Fitch. His limbities
smount to \$15,500, of which \$2,530 are secured. The
principal creditors are J. P. Blackwell, \$2,500; Empire State Life insurance Company, \$2,000; William
C. Bryant & Co., \$1,045 11. He owes the sum of \$658
for autvertising, and there are no assets.

The New York creditors of Isaac Hoyman, dealer in
dry goods, at Penghkeepsie, New York and Ratiand,
Vt., are endeavoring to throw him fato bankrupicy,
and the following firms have united in a petition for
finat purpose:—H. B. Cadim & Co., \$658 85; Evans,
Peake & Co., \$414 08; Schwartz Brothers, \$551,
Henry Trowbridge & Co., \$508 87; P. A. Dailey & Co.,
\$208 22; S. Sykes & Co., \$504 75; Harbison, Shuer
& Co., \$201 18.

An involuntary petition in bankrupicy has been

& Co., \$201 18.

An involuntary polition in bankruptcy has been filed against Edmund Pope, commission merchant, by one creditor, A. B. Globs, who has a claim for \$478.

There was filed in the Court of Common Pleas the assumment and schedule of ira C. Clark to Charles Wolverton. The habitites are stated at \$10,772 29, nominal assets at \$7,406 44, and real assets at \$1,132 22.

A new phase presented itself yesterday growing out of the recent failure of Eawin J. Dunning, Jr. Messrs. Howe, Goodwin & Co. allege in a complaint submitted to Judge Dononue that on the 6th of last January they placed in the hands of Dunning five promissory notes for negotiation, sale or discount. The first two notes were their own, being for \$6,250 each, and payable in four months from January 2 and 3, respectively. The other two notes were made by Rocknagel & Co., one being for \$5,000, for five months from the 19th of December last and the other being the same amount for six months from the same date. The fifth note was by the same firm for four months from December 29 last, such note being for \$5,386 27. They claimed that these notes were deposited on the 7th of January with the National Bank of the State of New York to secure an overdraft of his account with the bank; that such notes are invalid and that payment cannot be enforced against the makers by the bank. They further claim that the bank gave no legal consideration for any of the notes, and as their demand for their possession has been refused application was made to Judge Donohue for an injunction against the bank restraining it from disposing of the notes in any manner. The injunction was granted. notes were their own, being for \$6,250 each, and pay-

## TEACULTURE IN THE UNITED STATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-Having for the past ten years strongly endeavored,

by word and deed, to direct attention to the introduccessful production as an article of consumption, if not of commerce, I desire to briefly allude to some of the objections made against these efforts. As may be seen by my reports, made from time to time to the Commissioner of Agriculture, I have great laith in the success of this enterprise, a faith that has been of siow growth, as was the accumulation of observations and neets by which it was nourished, and which need not be recrited at present. The principal objection urged against tea culture in this country is that we cannot compete with cheap Astatic labor in preparing the leaves for market. My reply to this objection is that very much of the manipulation given to the preparation of tea in China and Japan is a commercial exaction, of no intrinsic value to the tea as a beverage; on the contrary, it is an injury. In order to prepare tea for an ocean voyage it is necessary that it should be dried almost to roasting, so as to expel every possible particle of moisture from the leaves, otherwise they would mould in the packages when placed in the holds of vessels for so long a voyage. This excessive drying ethrows off, with the moisture, much of the essential oils and aroma which give value to the article, and it is well known that the best teas, which are only found in tea growing countries, are not subjected to these extreme drying and roasting processes. The twisting and curing of the leaves and nothing to the intrinsic value of the tean further than they may result from the rubbing and pressure necessary, in some cases, to get rid of an excess of astringency by eliminating a portion of the tannin.

Even it is should be considered dosirable to roast and twist the leaves (which I maintain it is not), we can adopt the methods practised in British India—that is, dry the leaves over steam-heated pipes and twist the leaves (which I maintain it is not), we can adopt the methods practised in British India—that is, dry the leaves over steam-heated pipes and twist the leaves (which I maintain it is not), we can adopt the methods practised in British India—that is, dry the leaves over steam-heated pipes and twist the moyer of the expense of picking the green leaves, while it is an operation that cannot be performed by a steam engine or a team of mules, it is one greatly exagersted, as each individual leaf is not by itself removed; slow growth, as was the accumulation of observations and tacts by which it was nourished, and which need

## A FALL FROM THE FOREYARD.

Christian P. Hanson, a sailor on board of the bark Jarson, lying at the foot of Conover street, Brooklyn, ecceived a fracture of the skull yesterday by falling from the foreyard to the deck of the vessel, a distance of thirty-five feet. He was attended by Ambulance Surgeon Mordough and afterward removed to the Long island College Hospital. His injury is thought to be a latal one.

## INFANTICIDE SUSPECTED.

Coroner Woltman went to Blackwell's Island yesterday afternoon to investigate the death of a five days old child of a woman in the hospital named Mary Smith. The despatch from the Island to this city calling the Coroner stated that there were strong suspicious that the child had been foully dealt with by its mother. The Coroner, however, after an inves by its mother. The Coroner, nowever, aircran investigation, came to the conclusion that such was not the case and that the infant's death was due to natural causes. The deputy coroner made a post-mortem examination of the body and found the lungs very much congested, and death, in his opinion, was due to that cause. A number of witnesses were examined, but nothing was circited that pointed to the probability that toul play had occurred. The Coroner will, however, cause further investigation to be made.

## SUDDEN DEATHS.

Mrs. Lucy Duvait, thirty-one years old, dropped dead yesterday while going up stairs in her residence, No. 1,642 Third avenue. Heart disease is supposed

to have been the cause. A babe, five weeks old, called Ann Thornton, of No. 610 Washington street, died suddenly.

Bridget Higgins, fitty years old, of No. 500 West
Forty-sixth street, died suddenly, it is supposed of
apopiexy, white sitting in a room in her residence.

John Rusens, fitty years old, of No. 216 West Thir-

ty-first street, while driving a truck on Ninth avenua, near Thirty-fourth street, ield to the pavement and was almost instantly killed.

#### DEATHS.

Bellows.—At Sag Harbor, L. I., January 30, suddenly, Sanab Bellows window of Damel Y. Bellowa aged 71 years and 5 months.

Binns.—In his 79th yoar, Isaac Binns.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 309 Hudson st., Tuesday, 5th., at haif-past one o'clock P. M. Relative and friends respectfully invited.

Bogos.—On Saturday, February 2, after a lingering liness, Captain and ex-Alderman Walter D. C. Bogos, in the 63d year of his ago.

Relatives and friends of the family; also the members of the Fortiude Lodge, No. 19, F. &. A. M., and Nassau Chapter are respectfully invited to attend the timeral, Wednesday, February 6, at half-past two P. M., from his late residence, 70 Clinton av., Brooklyn, Boerch.—On Monday, February 4, Emily Borden, Widow of Captain William Boerum, U. S. N., in the 50th year of her age.

Funeral services at the house of her son-in-law, Samuel Wetmore, on Wednesday, at eleven o'clock Friends are requested not to send flowers.

Brinkenhoff.—On February 4, at her residence, 23½ Cedar st., Brooklyn, E. D., Mrz. Racher Brinker Hoff, in the 70th year of her age.

Relatives und friends are invided to attend the funeral, from the Old Reformed Church, at Hacken sack, N. J., on Wednesday, February 6, at two o'clock P. M.

Burke.—On Monday, February 3, at 198 Bryan agod 44 years, late residence 206 East 87th st.

Notice of the juneral wil be hereafter given.

Burke.—On Monday, February 6, at two o'clock P. M.

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Burke.—On Monday, February 6, at the o'clock P. M., at his late requested to attend without further invitation. Friends are kindly requested not to send flowers.

Burters.—On Saturday, February 8, at 78 Park av., Eliza A., wife of Charles Butter, Esq.

Bertano.—At Reddord, N. Y., on Sunday, F

Positione.

Carroll.—On the 2d, Stephen Carroll, aged 34 years, a native of county Kikeensy, Ireland.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, 33 Wooster st., at two o'clock this (Tuesday) alternoon. His rolatives and friends are respectfully invited to

years, a native of county Kirkenny, Ireland.

The functal will take place from his late residence, 38 Wooster St., at two o'clock this (Tuesals) alternoon. His rotatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

DE ANGELIS.—On Monday, February 4, William DE ANGELIS, aged 71 years, 6 months and 20 days.

Reintives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funcral, from his late residence, 391 South 5th St., Brooklyn, E. D., on Wedtesday, February 6, at two o'clock P. M.

ESTES.—At the parsonage, 196 North 5th St., Williamsburg, Saturday morning, February 2, suddenly, or neart disease, Mrs. Isabella D. Estes, wile of Rev. W. P. Estes, of the New York East Conforence. Funcral from the deurch, North 5th St., corner 4th, Tuesday, February 5, 1875, at one P. M.

FARRINGTON.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Monday, the 4th inst., Lizzie Dr Vox, youngest child of William H. and Sophe Farrington, aged 11 months.

Funcral sorvices on Wednesday, the 6th, at ton A. M., 181 Jefferson av., Elizabeth, Interment at Yonkers, N. Y.

Fyre.—Suddenly, on the 3d inst., John Fyre, Jr., aged 36 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funcral, from his late residence, No. 311 West 21st st., on Wednesday, at one o'clock.

Chicago papers please copy.

HALLETT.—On Sunday, February 2, after a long and painful tilnoss, John H. Harneck.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funcral, from his late residence, 360 West 55th st., this (Tuesday) morning, at ten o'clock.

Harneck.—On Saturday, February 2, after a long and painful tilnoss, John H. Harneck.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funcral, stom his age.

Relatives and friends are fire the series of the family; also the members of the Société de la Famille, are respectfully invited to attend.

Harneck.—On Saturday, February 2, at half-past two o'clock.

Harneck.—On Manday in the Societé de la Famille, are respectfully invited to attend the funcral, from his late residence, No. 3.76 Grand av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday

LOZIER.—On February 4, Mrs. ELIZA LOZIER, in the 75th year of ner age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, February 6, at haif-past one o'clock, from the residence of Captain James W. Braisted, Amos st., Clifton, S. I. Lugar.—At New Rochelle, Sunday, February 3, Epoar f. Lugar, et al. 212 year.

EDGAR T. LUGAR, eldest son of J. G. and H. N. LüGar, in his 31st year.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at the residence of his parents, Frankin av., New Rochello, on Tuesday, February 5, at 12 M. Carriages at Station on arrival of tran leaving Grand Central depot at 10:10 A. M. MARTIN.—On Sunday, February 3, at 752 Myrtle av., Brooklyn, John Martin, in the Sist year of his age, Native of Drumchiffe, county Sligo, Ireland.

Relatives and friends of the family and of his sons, Rev. Patrick J. and John J., are respectfully requested to attend the solemn mass of requiem to be offered up for the repose of his soul at the Church of the Transfiguration, Mott st., Few York city, at ten o'clock A. M., on Tuesday. Interment in Calvary Cometery, at haif-past one o'clock P. M.

MKGELE,—On Sunday, February 3, Frank A. J. MEGALE, in his 64th year.

Refatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 211 Lee av., Williamsburg. Take Lee and Nostrand avenue care.

MNYRE.—On Monday, February 4, John H. MNYRE.

tend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 211 Lee and Nostrand avenue care.

Minyre.—On Monday, February 4, John H. Mayre, in the 21st year of his age.

Funeral from St. Peter's Evangelical Luthersh Church, corner 46th st. and Lexington av., on Thursday, February 7, at one P. M.

McClure.—On Monday, February 4, Jane Ann, daughter of the late Alex. McClure.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her sister, Mrs. F. H. Bartholomew, 43 West 37th st., on Wednesday, the 6th inst., at eleven o'clock A. M. No flowers.

MacElroy.—A solemn anniversary mass for the repose of the soul of the late Rev. Janes MacElroy will be sung at the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, Debevoise place, Brooking, on Tuczday, the 5th inst., at ten o'clock.

The reverend clergy and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

Nevius.—At Rutherford, N. J., on Sunday, February 3, Georgia A., wile of William H. Nevius, aged 29 years and 5 months.

The luneral services will take place, from her late residence, on Tucsday, February 5, at one o'clock P. M., upon the arrival of the 12 o'clock train from foct of Chambers st., New York.

Nichols.—On Monday, February 4, Henry M. Nichols, in the 47th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on this day (Tucsday) February 5, at four P. M., from his late residence, 14 East 5th st., without further notice. Interment at Adams, N. Y.

O'Brien.—Mary O'Brien, wife of William S. O'Brien and daughter of Michael Frawley, of Rathkale, county of Limerick, Ireland, in the 28th year of her age.

and daughter of Michael Frawley, of Rathkale, county of Limerick, Ireland, in the 28th year of her age. Funerat on Tuesday. February 5, at one o'clock,

of Limerick, Ireland, in the 28th year of her age.
Funeral on Tuesday, February 5, at one o'clock, from her late residence, 873 2d av.
QUIRK.—On Sunday, February 3, PATRICK QUIRK, a native of Tailow, county Waterford, Ireland, in the 70th year of his age.
Funeral on this day (Tuesday), 5th Inst., from his late residence, No. 67 Greenwich at, at haif-past one o'clock P, M.
Roberts.—On Sunday, February 3, of scarlet fever, Liewellyn C., inlant son of G. J. and L. A. Roberts, in the 3d year of this age.

Euneral from the residence of the parents, No. 157 Kent st., Greenpoint, L. L., on Wednesday, February 6, at haif-past one P. M.
ROBERS.—Saturday, February 2, Mathew Rogers, aged 43 years.
Rolatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, 5th inst., at two o'clock P. M., from his late residence at Williamsbridge, N. Y.
ROSE.—in Hocoken, N. J., Monday, February 4, Clayrox W. Rose, eldest son of Androw W. and Margaret E. Rose.
Friends of the family are respectfully invited to-attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 148 Hudson st., Hoboken, Thursday, February 7, at haif-past ten o'clock A. M. Interment at Newton, N. J.
Shelley.—On February 2, Mary Shelley, in the 88th year of her age.
Friends of the family are invited to attend the inneral, from the residence of her son-in-law, James Dwyer, 315 West 17th st., at half-past two o'clock P. M., ou fuesday.
Sincox.—On Sunday, the 3d, after a lingering illaness, borne with Christian fortitude, Miss Bridger Sincox, in the 55th year of her age.
Relatives and friends of the leanily are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, irom the residence, 37 kurgers st.
Von Keller.—In this city, on Monday, February 4, Renkann von Keller, elineds are respectfully invited to attend the uneral, at his late residence. No. 115 Eastend his tuperal, at his late residence. No. 115 Eastend his tuperal, at his late residence.

REBEANN VON KELLER, of pneumonia, in the 58th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 115 East 36th St., Wednesday, the 5th inst. at eleven o'clock. The remains will be conveyed to Woodlawn Cemetery by special train, via Hariem Railroad, leaving Grandi Central depot at one o'clock.

Wilkes.—February 2, after a short illness, STELLA BLANGER WILKES, aged 27 years.

Remains taken to Saratoga for interment.